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Items for discussion and decision: crimes statistics**Report of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime on crime and criminal justice statistics****Note by the Secretary-General**

In accordance with Economic and Social Council decision 2018/227 and past practices, the Secretary-General has the honour to transmit the report of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) on crime and criminal justice statistics. The report reviews the progress made in the implementation of activities included in the report of the National Institute of Statistics and Geography of Mexico (INEGI) and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime on a road map to improve the quality and availability of crime statistics at the national and international levels (E/CN.3/2013/11), which was submitted to the Statistical Commission at its forty-fourth session, held in New York from 26 February to 1 March 2013 (and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its twenty-second session, held in Vienna from 22 to 26 April 2013. Both commissions welcomed the report on the road map and expressed support for the activities proposed therein.

UNODC and INEGI submitted a review of the implementation of activities included in the road map (E/CN.3/2015/8) to the Statistical Commission at its forty-sixth session, held in New York from 3 to 6 March 2015, including a review of major accomplishments achieved since the submission of the initial report and a proposed five-year workplan (2015–2020) to foster the implementation of the road map. The Commission welcomed the progress made on the activities established in the road map and reconfirmed it (E/2015/24, chap. I.C, decision 46/103, para. (e)).

The present report, prepared for the fiftieth session of the Statistical Commission, reviews the accomplishments attained since the submission of the previous report and proposes an updated road map with a new workplan and a broader set of activities aimed at the continuing improvement of the quality and availability of crime and criminal justice statistics, as highlighted in the original road map. The updated road map both responds to new priorities which emerged with the agreed targets and indicators under the Sustainable Development Goals; and continues to sustain a balance between initiatives that aim at developing and improving the

* E/CN.3/2019/1.



methodology for measuring hidden forms of crime and initiatives designed to improve existing national statistical systems on crime. The present, like that on the previous version of the road map, reflects a holistic vision for the improvement of crime and criminal justice statistics at global level, including activities for which resources either have already, or have not yet, been identified.

The Statistical Commission is invited to welcome the achievements in the field of crime and criminal justice statistics and to provide guidelines as regards the statistical soundness and feasibility of future activities whose aim is to implement the updated road map, so as to improve crime and criminal justice statistics at national, regional and global levels.

Report of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime on crime and criminal justice statistics

I. The road map as a contribution to monitoring of the Sustainable Development Goals

1. The original road map, as developed in 2013, set out a vision for improving evidence-based policies on violence, rule of law and access to justice and proposed a conceptual and operational framework for improving crime and criminal justice statistics at the national and international levels. The road map proposed activities and initiatives in three main areas: development of methodological tools, capacity-building and international data collection and analysis; and also outlined a framework to support and strengthen work towards its implementation at the international level.

2. The original road map was further developed during the post-2015 development debate when the subject of the framework of goals, targets and statistical indicators was still under discussion. While the inclusion of objectives related to peace, justice and institutions was high in the agenda from the early stages of the debate, the specific statistical needs related to the Sustainable Development Goals became clearer only at a later stage.

3. The adoption by the General Assembly of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development¹ and the accompanying Sustainable Development Goals on 25 September 2015 confirmed the integral status accorded to issues related to violence and crime prevention, the fight against organized crime (including trafficking in persons, wildlife trafficking and trafficking of firearms), illicit financial flows and corruption, and the promotion of the rule of law and access to justice, both in their own right and as enabling factors for the achievement of other sustainable development objectives (see table 1).

Table 1
Policy areas in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and related targets and indicators relevant to crime and criminal justice statistics

Policy area	Target	Indicator
Violence reduction and crime prevention	16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere	16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age
		16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to (a) physical violence, (b) psychological violence and (c) sexual violence in the previous 12 months
		16.1.4 Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area where they live
	16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children	16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation

¹ General Assembly resolution 70/1.

<i>Policy area</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Indicator</i>
	11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities	11.7.2 Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months
	5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation	5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age 5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence
Organized crime and illicit trafficking	16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime	16.4.1 Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars) 16.4.2 Proportion of seized, found or surrendered arms whose illicit origin or context has been traced or established by a competent authority in line with international instruments
	15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products	15.7.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked
Access to justice, corruption and rule of law	16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all	16.3.1 Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms 16.3.2 Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population
	16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms	16.5.1 Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months

<i>Policy area</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Indicator</i>
		16.5.2 Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months

4. While the road map referred to all of the above topics, the proposed global indicator framework for the goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (see E/CN.3/2016/2 Rev.1), with which the Statistical Commission agreed at its forty-seventh session on 11 March 2016 (see E/2016/24, chap. I.B, decision 47/101, para. (d)), gave a major impetus to several work streams on crime and criminal justice statistics, particularly those related to Sustainable Development Goal indicators on crime, violence (including violence against women and against children), trafficking in persons, access to justice, corruption, illicit financial flows, firearms trafficking and wildlife crime for which UNODC is the custodian or co-custodian agency.

II. Progress and achievements in implementation of the road map since 2015

5. Since the previous report on the implementation of the road map 2015 (E/CN.3/2015/8), several initiatives have been undertaken towards accomplishing its objectives. This work has been made possible through the active collaboration and support of many actors at the national, regional and global levels. Table 2 presents some of the main activities conducted in the period 2015–2018, under the main pillars of the workplan, namely, development of methodological tools, capacity-building, and international data collection and analysis. A more detailed review is provided in the annex to the present report.

Table 2
Achievements in road map implementation since 2015

<i>Methodological development</i>	<i>Capacity-building</i>	<i>International data collection and analysis</i>
• <i>Manual on Corruption Surveys</i> • Development of methodology for Sustainable Development Goal indicators: – Multiple-systems estimation for calculation of the number of victims of trafficking in persons – Methodology for indicator on firearm tracing	• Strengthening of regional centres of excellence on crime and criminal justice statistics • Training activities on the implementation of the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes and improvement of administrative data on crime and criminal justice at regional and country levels	• Revision of global data collection on crime and criminal justice and strengthening of the network of national focal points and regional synergies • Expansion of the homicide statistics database and production of the <i>Global Study on Homicide 2019</i> • Global data collection and database on

<i>Methodological development</i>	<i>Capacity-building</i>	<i>International data collection and analysis</i>
– Initial steps taken to define statistical standards for measurement of illicit financial flows – Regional methodology for victimization surveys in Latin America (Latin American and the Caribbean Crime Victimization Survey Initiative)	• Support for the conduct of victimization and corruption surveys • Development of regional partnerships for technical assistance • Support to countries on the collection, dissemination and development of indicators for monitoring Sustainable Development Goal targets on crime and violence, illicit flows and organized crime, access to justice, rule of law and corruption • Support to countries for implementing multiple systems estimation • Training on statistical systems for firearm trafficking	trafficking in persons and protected species – New global data collections and database on illicit firearms and wildlife trafficking – <i>Global Reports on Trafficking in Persons</i> (2016, 2018) and first <i>Global Study on Smuggling of Migrants</i> (2018) – <i>World Wildlife Crime Report: Trafficking in Protected Species</i> 2016

III. An updated road map

6. As outlined above (and in greater detail in the annex), significant progress has been achieved in the implementation of the road map; further, the foundations have been laid for the preparation of future statistical activities and for support to countries in the production of the high-quality data needed to monitor the 2030 Agenda. The role of many UNODC partners continues to be crucial to the implementation of the workplan, ranging from the UNODC-Institute of Statistics and Geography of Mexico (INEGI) Centre of Excellence in Statistical Information on Government, Crime, Victimization and Justice which will continue to implement capacity-building activities and support the development of methodological standards, to other national, regional and global partners. The following workplan, which spans the period 2019–2022, is structured around four main pillars: development of methodological tools, capacity development, international data collection and analysis, and strengthening the international framework for the implementation of the road map. Activities under the workplan comprise those that can be covered with existing resources and others for which additional funds need to be secured.

A. Development of methodological tools

7. The improvement of methodologies for measuring crime and criminal justice systems will continue to form a cornerstone of quantitative research work promoted by UNODC (see table 3). Pursuant to the identification of three policy areas in the 2030 Agenda, this work stream aims at completing the set of standards and guidelines that can support countries in producing comparable and up-to-date statistics on crime

and various forms of violence, access to justice, rule of law, corruption, organized crime and different forms of trafficking (including trafficking in persons, wildlife trafficking, trafficking of firearms and smuggling of migrants) and their related illicit financial flows.

8. The implementation of the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS) remains a priority; and in this regard, the finalization of the ICCS implementation manual will provide national authorities with comprehensive and operational guidance on how to fully utilize the potential of ICCS. Based on the presentation and discussion of the first draft of the manual at the joint Second Meeting of Focal Points for the United Nations Surveys on Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems and of members of the Technical Advisory Group on the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes in June 2018,² the ICCS implementation manual will be finalized during 2019. In 2020, a broad assessment of ICCS implementation at country level will be conducted with a view to identifying and promoting good practices, identifying challenges and bottlenecks, promoting the concrete benefits of ICCS implementation to data quality, relevance and comparability, and providing further methodological and operational guidance to national authorities involved in work related to crime and criminal justice statistics. The assessment will also aim at identifying gaps in ICCS and considering the future need for initiation of a process of ICCS revision. At country level, the assessment should be led by national statistical offices and identified national focal points according to guidelines developed by ICCS Technical Advisory Group.

9. So that better data on violence against women can be produced, a statistical framework will be developed on gender-sensitive crime statistics, with a focus on gender-related homicides. Using ICCS as a foundation this work, to be conducted jointly with the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) and other international partners, will place a focus on gender-related homicides ("femicides") and aim towards providing operational guidelines on production of data on victims, perpetrators and state responses.

10. The methodological toolkit on victimization surveys will also be strengthened. Victimization surveys are a primary tool for collecting data on several forms of crime, as well as on victims, perpetrators, and protective and risk factors. Some experiments have also demonstrated the potential of using victimization surveys to produce indirect estimates of rare crimes such as homicide, although more research and testing are needed to finetune these techniques. Operational guidelines for victimization surveys will be developed in the following areas:

- Measurement of cybercrime as experienced by household members
- Measurement of physical and sexual harassment (under Sustainable Development Goal indicator 11.7.2: Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months)
- Survey modules for indirect estimation of homicide, kidnapping and forced disappearance
- Computation of selected Sustainable Development Goal indicators through victimization surveys

² See the report of the Joint Second Meeting of Focal Points for the United Nations Surveys on Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems and of members of the Technical Advisory Group on the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes, held in Lima on 7 and 8 June 2018. Available at <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/data-and-analysis/statistics/joint-second-uncts-iccs-meeting.html>.

Some of these activities will be conducted within the framework of the Latin American and the Caribbean Crime Victimization Survey Initiative, the standard methodology for crime victimization surveys developed by the UNODC-INEGI Centre of Excellence together with countries in Latin America and the Caribbean.³ Further, UNODC, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) support an initiative whose aim is to develop a survey module on Goal 16 in order to provide countries with an additional tool with which to produce survey-based indicators in the areas of peace, access to justice, rule of law and effective institutions according to a standard validated methodology.

11. Trafficking in persons is a form of violence whose measurement is particularly challenging. In this regard, the new multiple systems estimation (MSE) methodology aims at measuring the number of undetected victims of trafficking in persons within a given country. This methodology has, to date, been successfully piloted in a few countries and has shown its full potential in estimating the true size of the trafficking-in-persons phenomenon for monitoring SDG indicator 16.2.2 (Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation).⁴ In order to assist countries in rolling out this methodology, further testing will be carried out and two manuals will be developed: on developing and maintaining statistical databases on victims of trafficking in persons and on the application of the statistical technique. In addition to MSE, there is a survey method for assessing the extent of trafficking in persons for forced labour which will be jointly developed by UNODC and the International Labour Organization (ILO).

12. Monitoring of the transnational facet of crime will be improved through further development of methodological tools for measuring organized crime. Basing its efforts on a model developed by the UNODC-INEGI Centre of Excellence and tested in selected countries of Latin America, UNODC is currently assisting countries in the Balkan region in developing a statistical framework for measuring organized crime under the European Union-funded project on measuring and assessing organized crime in the western Balkans (MACRO). On the basis of this experience and the testing in Latin America, a consultation process will begin on global statistical standards for measuring organized crime.

13. A priority highlighted within the context of the Sustainable Development Goals is the measurement of illicit financial flows (as reflected by SDG indicator 16.4.1: Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows) for which UNODC is co-custodian together with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). UNODC and UNCTAD have been working together to develop an initial framework for measuring illicit financial flows for statistical purposes. Within this common framework, it has become clear that the computation of those flows requires different methodologies depending on the source that generates them. Three distinct classes of activities that generate illicit financial flows have been identified: those linked to illicit tax and financial practices, those linked to illicit markets (e.g., for drugs, trafficking in persons, and counterfeit goods) and those linked to corruption

³ This group of countries included Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Mexico, Panama and Peru. Besides UNODC and the UNODC-INEGI Centre of Excellence, it was also supported by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Regional Centre for Latin America and the Caribbean, the Inter-American Development Bank, the Organization of American States, the Central American Integration System (SICA) and the Regional System of Standardized Indicators in Peaceful Coexistence and Citizen Security.

⁴ The methodology makes use of administrative records on trafficking victims kept by national authorities and non-governmental organizations; through a capture-recapture statistical technique, it can produce national estimates on total numbers of victims of trafficking (detected and undetected).

and theft-related crimes.⁵ The methodology for estimating illicit financial flows will follow these three typologies. The testing of some of the methodological procedures for estimating the flows related to illicit markets will be conducted in volunteer countries of Latin America in 2019.⁶ The standard methodologies for the two areas related to crime (illicit markets; and corruption and theft-related crime) will be finalized within the next two to three years through regional and global consultations with national statistical offices, financial information units, academics and other stakeholders who can provide inside knowledge on the measurement of illicit financial flows.

14. Another area of research where there is a great demand for standard methodologies encompasses access to justice, rule of law and corruption measurement. The existing Sustainable Development Goal indicators on access to justice (16.3.1 and 16.3.2) need to be complemented by an integrated statistical framework for measuring dimensions of accessibility, efficiency, effectiveness and transparency of justice through the use of both administrative and survey data. A minimum set of indicators on effectiveness and accessibility of justice was included in the revision of data collection on crime and criminal justice (through United Nations Surveys on Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems) in 2017 but additional methodological work is needed to assist countries in collecting data more systematically on issues such as legal aid, use of non-custodial sentences and duration of pre-trial detention. The use of access-to-justice modules in household surveys is a promising approach which needs further development.

15. Building on the recently launched *Manual on Corruption Surveys: Methodological Guidelines on the Measurement of Bribery and Other Forms of Corruption through Sample Surveys*,⁷ further developmental work is envisaged to provide guidelines on how to generate statistical information on forms of corruption which extend beyond bribery and State responses to it. Besides coverage by the existing Manual of bribery affecting the population (see Sustainable Development Goal indicator 16.5.1) and the business sector (see Goal indicator 16.5.2), there will be testing of the measurement of other forms of corruption (e.g., nepotism; and favouritism in civil service recruitment and in public procurement) through the use of sample surveys, will be tested. Furthermore, the measurement of other forms of corruption (such as that involving large sums or assets, which is often referred to as "grand corruption"), of vulnerabilities to corruption and of the overall extent and efficiency of State responses to corruption will require additional methodological work.

16. Some attempts have been made to use big data to assess the level of crime. Data such as telephone records on geographical intercommunications and bank records on payments have been used to estimate the level of crime in certain geographical areas. Further testing will be undertaken to facilitate an understanding of the potential of big data to produce statistical information on crime. The aim is to evaluate whether the analysis of big data can provide an efficient tool with which to complement the use of traditional data sources and whether big data can generate contextual information that cannot be generated by traditional sources. The results of the testing will be incorporated in an assessment study on the use of big data for statistical crime analysis.

⁵ Under a common statistical framework, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) is responsible for developing the methodology on illicit financial flows related to illicit tax practices, while UNODC will lead the work in the other two areas.

⁶ Under the Development Account project on developing indicators on illicit financial flows and monitoring them in Latin America.

⁷ Produced jointly by UNODC, the UNODC-INEGI Centre of Excellence and UNDP.

Table 3
Updated road map: summary of methodological tools

<i>Activities to be implemented with existing resources</i>			<i>Planned activities needing additional resources</i>		
<i>Activity</i>	<i>Actors</i>	<i>Timeline</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Actors</i>	<i>Timeline</i>
ICCS implementation manual	UNODC ICCS Technical Advisory Group	2019			
Assessment of ICCS implementation	UNODC, ICCS Technical Advisory Group, National statistical offices UNODC-INEGI Centre of Excellence	2020			
			Operational guidelines on gender-relevant crime statistics: definition of a comprehensive statistical framework on gender-relevant crime statistics	UNODC UN-Women UNODC-INEGI Centre of Excellence	2019–2020
Operational guidelines for victimization surveys: covering new topics and survey modules (cybercrime, physical and sexual harassment (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 11.7.2), homicide, kidnapping, forced disappearance)	UNODC UNODC-INEGI Centre of Excellence Member States Regional organizations UNDP	2019–2022			
Development of a Sustainable Development Goal 16 survey module	UNODC UNDP OHCHR	2019			
Guidelines for the measurement of illicit financial flows: development of a methodology to measure Sustainable Development Goal indicator 16.4.1 on illicit financial flows in relation to selected illegal markets	UNODC UNCTAD, UNODC-INEGI Centre of Excellence	2019–2020	Guidelines for the measurement of illicit financial flows in relation to additional criminal activities: development of a methodology for measuring Sustainable Development Goal indicator 16.4.1 on illicit financial flows in relation to additional criminal activities	UNODC UNCTAD UNODC-INEGI Centre of Excellence	2021–2022

<i>Activities to be implemented with existing resources</i>			<i>Planned activities needing additional resources</i>		
<i>Activity</i>	<i>Actors</i>	<i>Timeline</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Actors</i>	<i>Timeline</i>
Manuals on the use of the multiple systems estimation (MSE) methods for trafficking in persons: part I: creating and maintaining statistical databases on victims of trafficking in persons: part II: application of the statistical MSE technique	UNODC	2019–2020	Sustainable Development Goal indicators: further testing and extension of survey methods for measuring trafficking in persons	UNODC ILO	2020–2022
Corruption surveys: expand methodological tools to measurement of other forms of corruption, including grand corruption	UNODC ICCS Technical Advisory Group UNODC-INEGI Centre of Excellence Eurostat Member States	2020–2022	Guidelines on the measurement of organized crime: to be developed after testing of the current statistical framework for measuring organized crime	UNODC UNODC-INEGI Centre of Excellence	2019–2021
			Assessment study on the use of big data for statistical crime analysis	UNODC UNODC-INEGI Centre of Excellence	2019–2021
			Access to justice and efficiency of the criminal justice system: development of standard indicators based on administrative and survey data	UNODC UNODC-INEGI Centre of Excellence	2021–2022

B. Capacity-building

17. Capacity-building activities are essential to strengthening national mechanisms for production and dissemination of crime and criminal justice statistics, which, in many countries, are still weak owing to a combination of factors including lack of resources, coordination and technical skills (see table 4). The demand for technical assistance and training activities on crime and criminal justice statistics has grown markedly in the last few years, as related to the adoption and implementation of new standards such as ICCS and the Latin American and the Caribbean Crime Victimization Survey Initiative, and the needs arising from the national monitoring of Sustainable Development Goal targets. The strategy for meeting the growing demand for technical support will develop around two main pillars:

- Strengthening of a UNODC capacity-building programme through dedicated resources to enable development and management of a full-fledged capacity-building programme at global level
- Strengthening of partnerships with national and regional institutions and the building of regional centres of excellence following the successful UNODC-INEGI Centre of Excellence model in Mexico.

18. A coordinated and comprehensive global capacity-building programme in support of countries in producing data on crime, violence, organized crime (including trafficking in persons and trafficking of firearms), wildlife trafficking, illicit financial flows, access to justice and corruption is needed to implement the statistical standards mentioned in the previous section, to enhance skills needed to conduct victimization surveys and to produce data for Sustainable Development Goal monitoring. This programme will promote and conduct capacity-building activities at the regional and national levels, strengthen partnerships between UNODC and other regional and international entities particularly in the area of Goal monitoring, promote and raise funding for victimization and corruption survey programmes, undertake quality assessments of national statistical systems on crime and criminal justice, develop and ensure quality of training curricula on crime and criminal justice statistics, and promote coordination among, and provide support for, the regional centres of excellence. The programme will be developed by UNODC, which will endeavour to raise the resources necessary to launch and implement it, in partnership with relevant regional and international agencies.

19. The model based on centres of excellence will be pursued at regional level. Building on the successful experience of the INEGI-UNODC Centre of Excellence – which, as reported in a recent independent evaluation, has become a veritable resource hub for statistical activities on crime and criminal justice in Latin America and the Caribbean – a new centre of excellence will be launched for Asia and the Pacific in 2019 in partnership with Statistics Korea (KOSTAT). The KOSTAT-UNODC Centre of Excellence for Statistics on Crime and Criminal Justice in Asia and the Pacific will be located at KOSTAT, (Daejeon, Republic of Korea). The task of the KOSTAT-UNODC Centre of Excellence will be to provide and organize technical assistance and training activities designed to support countries in the region in improving statistical methodologies and technical capabilities with respect to the production, collection, analysis and dissemination of crime and criminal justice data as the basis for evidence-based strategies and policies for achieving related Sustainable Development Goal goals and targets.

20. The development and implementation of regional capacity-building in Africa should also be supported by the creation of a regional centre of excellence in crime and criminal justice statistics. A dedicated proposal will be developed to this purpose, and efforts will be made, in partnership with national and regional entities such as the African Union and the African Development Bank, to ensure the availability of the necessary resources.

21. While these mid- to long-term plans are being developed, capacity-building activities will continue, pursuant to available resources, which will focus on strengthening the global network of national focal points for the United Nations Surveys, implementation of the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes with a focus on producing gender-sensitive crime and criminal justice statistics, support for Sustainable Development Goal monitoring and localization of crime and criminal justice-related Goal indicators, design and conduct of victimization and corruption sample surveys, implementation of multiple systems estimation for trafficking in persons, support for development of statistical systems designed to measure organized crime, training for development and consolidation of

national statistical systems for trafficking of firearms, improvement of statistical systems on smuggling of migrants, testing and implementation of a methodology for estimating illicit financial flows related to illicit markets and corruption- and theft-related crime, and quality assessment of national statistical systems. While capacity-building will encompass the core activities of the centres of excellence in Mexico City and Daejeon, the centres will also contribute to the development of global standards.

22. Capacity-building activities will be delivered through traditional methods (face-to-face and on-the-job training) and the use of new technology. For example, an app will be developed to facilitate the understanding and use of ICCS, and e-learning tools will continue to support the training on victimization surveys of dedicated staff in national statistical offices and relevant government departments.

Table 4

Updated road map: summary of capacity-building activities

<i>Activities to be implemented with existing resources</i>			<i>Planned activities needing additional resources</i>		
<i>Activity</i>	<i>Actors</i>	<i>Timeline</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Actors</i>	<i>Timeline</i>
Develop capacity-building programme at global level	UNODC	2019	Implement capacity-building programme at global level	UNODC	2020-2022
Deliver selected capacity-building activities on ICCS implementation, victimization and corruption surveys, reporting on Sustainable Development Goal indicators	UNODC	On-going			
UNODC-INEGI Centre of Excellence delivers selected technical assistance activities to countries of Latin America and the Caribbean	UNODC UNODC-INEGI Centre of Excellence	On-going	Provide direct support to countries (upon request) for developing and implementing victimization and corruption surveys and improve administrative data in Latin America and the Caribbean	UNODC UNODC-INEGI Centre of Excellence	2019-2022
UNODC-KOSTAT Centre of Excellence is established and starts implementing its work programme	UNODC KOSTAT	2019	Provide direct support to countries (upon request) for developing and implementing victimization and corruption surveys and improve administrative data in the Asia and the Pacific region	UNODC UNODC-KOSTAT Centre of Excellence	2019-2022
Victimization surveys: promote the implementation of surveys and the use of the e-learning platform	UNODC-INEGI Centre of Excellence	On-going	Training on use of data-collection tools (administrative data and victimization surveys)	UNODC UNODC-INEGI Centre of Excellence	2019-2020

<i>Activities to be implemented with existing resources</i>			<i>Planned activities needing additional resources</i>		
<i>Activity</i>	<i>Actors</i>	<i>Timeline</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Actors</i>	<i>Timeline</i>
			Conduct technical assessments of the national statistical system with respect to producing and disseminating high-quality data on crime and criminal justice	UNODC UNODC-INEGI Centre of Excellence	2019–2021
			Training on the implementation of ICCS (including development of a ICCS guidance app)	UNODC UNODC-INEGI Centre of Excellence	2019–2022
			Technical assistance activities on the measurement of various Sustainable Development Goal indicators (illicit financial flows, firearms, traffic in persons) and the production of other statistical indicators (on smuggling of migrants, organized crime)	UNODC UNODC-INEGI Centre of Excellence	2019–2022
			Regional centre of excellence: promote the creation of a regional centre of excellence in Africa Provide direct support to countries (upon request) for developing and implementing victimization and corruption surveys and improve administrative data in Africa	UNODC Regional organizations	2019–2022
			Corruption: support countries in developing capacity to measure and report on bribery and other forms of corruption	UNODC UNODC-INEGI Centre of Excellence European Union	2019–2022

C. International data collection and analysis

23. UNODC global data-collection activities on crime and criminal justice have expanded over the last few years in response to new mandates stemming from Sustainable Development Goal global monitoring and established by the General Assembly and other intergovernmental bodies (table 5). In response to these new

mandates, UNODC has continued to work with other regional and international organizations to minimize the reporting burden on countries as much as possible. A review of the United Nations Surveys, the mechanism used by UNODC to collect data on crime and criminal justice from Member States, was finalized in 2017 with the inclusion of data needed to report on relevant Goal targets. The overall burden, in terms of data points, expanded only moderately, thanks in part to the use of a modular approach.⁸ In addition to the review of the United Nations Surveys, UNODC also conducts ongoing data collection on trafficking in persons which feeds into the production of the biennial report on patterns and flows of trafficking in persons, as requested in paragraph 60 of the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons.⁹ In response to the call made by the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime in its resolution 8/3¹⁰ as well as to the need to collect national data for Sustainable Development Goal indicator 16.4.2, a new data-collection system on illicit firearms trafficking was launched by UNODC in 2018 in collaboration with the Office for Disarmament Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat. As regards wildlife crime, UNODC has consolidated a database on seizures based on the reporting of Member States to the secretariat of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). This database allows UNODC to analyse patterns and flows of wildlife trafficking and produce a biennial *World Wildlife Crime Report* of which the General Assembly took note in its resolution 71/326 of 11 September 2017. In paragraph 38 of its resolution 73/186 of 17 December 2018, entitled "Strengthening the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity", the Assembly requested Member States to report data on smuggling of migrants to UNODC. With adequate resources, UNODC plans to develop a new data-collection system in this area in response to that mandate.

24. In the next few years, UNODC envisages the streamlining of data-collection activities through the consideration of synergies among national focal points, data-collection channels and regional partners (such as Eurostat in Europe and the Organization of American States in the Americas). Due consideration will also be given to ensuring smooth national reporting on Sustainable Development Goal indicators. The final goal is to simplify communication with national authorities and to ensure national ownership of the data reported at global level while improving both the coverage and the quality of collected data.

25. The production of analytical reports on crime is an important output with regard to increasing knowledge of crime trends and patterns. Global reports that are regularly produced by UNODC include:

- *Global Report on Trafficking in Persons* (2018; next issue, 2020)
- *Global Study on Homicide* (early 2019)
- *Global Study on Firearms Trafficking* (second half of 2019)
- *Global Report on Wildlife Crime* (2019)
- *Global Study on Smuggling of Migrants* (2018)

To meet an increasing need for information on penitentiary conditions, UNODC plans to produce a new global report on prisons and prisoners, which will be based on the comprehensive data provided by Member States through the United Nations Surveys and other sources.

⁸ Core data are collected every year, while other data are collected on a rotating basis.

⁹ General Assembly resolution 64/293 of 30 July 2010, annex.

¹⁰ See CTOC/COP/2016/15.

Table 5

Updated road map: summary of activities on data collection and analysis

Activities to be implemented with existing resources			Planned activities needing additional resources		
Activity	Actors	Timeline	Activity	Actors	Timeline
2. maintain regular data collection on crime and criminal justice, including requirements of Sustainable Development Goal-related reporting	UNODC	2019–2022			
Crime and criminal justice data reporting systems: strengthen national focal points for the United Nations Surveys	UNODC Eurostat Organization of American States (OAS)	Ongoing			
			Illicit firearms trafficking: implement data collection (through the Illicit Arms Flows questionnaire)	UNODC UNODA	2019–2022
Wildlife crime: maintain and extend the World Wildlife Seizures (WorldWISE) database	UNODC Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) secretariat	2019–2020	Wildlife crime: maintain and extend the WISE database	UNODC CITES secretariat	2021–2022
Trafficking in persons: maintain regular data collection and dissemination	UNODC	Ongoing			
Global report on trafficking in persons: produce an analysis of the extent of and trends in trafficking in persons at global level	UNODC	2020–2022			
<i>Global Study on Homicide</i> : produce an analysis of homicide levels and trends at global level	UNODC	2019	<i>Global Study on Homicide</i> : produce an analysis of homicide levels and trends at global level	UNODC	2021 or 2022
<i>Global Study on Firearms Trafficking</i> : produce an analysis of patterns and trends in firearms trafficking	UNODC	2019	<i>Global Study on Firearms Trafficking</i> : produce an analysis of patterns and trends in firearms trafficking	UNODC	2021 or 2022
<i>Global Report on Wildlife Crime</i> : produce a global report on wildlife crime at global level	UNODC	2019	<i>Global Report on Wildlife Crime</i> : produce a global report on wildlife crime at global level	UNODC	2021 or 2022

<i>Activities to be implemented with existing resources</i>			<i>Planned activities needing additional resources</i>		
<i>Activity</i>	<i>Actors</i>	<i>Timeline</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Actors</i>	<i>Timeline</i>
			Smuggling of migrants: undertake new data collection among Member States	UNODC	2020–2021
			<i>Global Study on Smuggling of Migrants</i> : produce a new global study on smuggling of migrants	UNODC	2021
			Global report on prisons and prisoners: produce global study on stocks and flows and status of prisoners worldwide	UNODC	2021
Reporting on the Sustainable Development Goals: contribute to progress report of the Secretary-General on the Goals	UNODC inter-agency mechanism	Ongoing			
Crime and criminal justice data dissemination: develop and implement a comprehensive dissemination strategy, including for reporting on the Sustainable Development Goals	UNODC	2019–2020			

D. Strengthening the international framework for the implementation of the road map

26. A key factor in the promotion of most road map-related activities has been the close collaboration and regular coordination with Member States (table 6). To further this collaboration, UNODC has established and strengthened the network of focal points for the United Nations Surveys on Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems and the Technical Advisory Group on ICCS. UNODC is currently building a similar network of focal points for data collection on firearms. Collaboration with national focal points ensures direct feedback on ongoing activities, elicits support for priority areas and provides a reservoir of expertise for consultations on technical issues. The organization of the global meetings of focal points for the United Nations Surveys and the global meeting of members of the ICCS Technical Advisory Group in 2016 and 2018 has been instrumental in promoting this network and the meetings will therefore be maintained biennially.

27. The establishment of an advisory group is aimed at enabling the attainment of broader partnerships in promoting the implementation of the road map. In this regard, the advisory group will serve the purpose of better coordinating international statistical programmes in the areas of crime and criminal justice, further promoting and increasing the visibility of the road map and providing expert advice on planned activities. Members of the advisory group will include representatives of national

agencies active in producing and/or using statistics on crime and criminal justice, relevant international and regional entities and international experts. Membership of the advisory group will reflect geographical and gender balance.

28. The biennial International Conference on Governance, Crime and Justice Statistics has become a cornerstone of discussion within the international community on the many roles that statistics can play in supporting evidence-based policymaking within the area of crime prevention, access to justice and rule of law. The fourth International Conference on Governance, Crime and Justice Statistics, which was held in Lima from 6 to 8 June 2018, was co-organized by the Instituto Nacional de Estadística e Informática (INEI) of Peru, INEGI the UNODC-INEGI Centre of Excellence and UNODC. The Conference reached a wide audience of policymakers, practitioners, official statisticians, academics and non-governmental organizations. The fifth Conference will be held in 2020 at a location to be determined.

29. The creation and maintenance of regional networks and events are also instrumental in fostering exchange of practices, creating partnerships and raising visibility of statistical activities in the areas of crime, violence, organized crime and related trafficking, illicit financial flows, access to justice and corruption. In the Asia-Pacific region, regional meetings were held in 2014 and 2016, and a third meeting will be organized in 2019. In the Americas, the UNODC-INEGI Centre of Excellence has continued to provide support to the Crime Statistics Group of the Statistical Conference of the Americas within the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) which promotes exchange of best practices and international standards at the regional level. The possibility of conducting similar initiatives in Africa will be promoted in collaboration with the African Union and other regional partners. In Europe, UNODC is actively engaged with Eurostat and the European Commission in maintaining regional networks of experts.

30. In order to ensure a close link and dialogue with member States, UNODC will continue the practice of regular reporting on the implementation of the road map to the Statistical Commission and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice. These forums provide Member States with the opportunity to guide and advise on the implementation of the road map.

Table 6

Updated road map: summary of activities aimed at strengthening the international framework for its implementation

Activities to be implemented with existing resources			Planned activities needing additional resources		
International implementation framework					
Activity	Actors	Timeline	Activity	Actors	Timeline
Establish advisory group on the road map	UNODC	2019	Meetings of advisory group on the road map	UNODC	2019
	UNODC-INEGI			UNODC-INEGI	2020
	Centre of Excellence			Centre of Excellence	2021
	KOSTAT-UNODC			KOSTAT-UNODC	2022
	Centre of Excellence			Centre of Excellence	
	International partners			International partners	
Meeting of the focal points for the United Nations Surveys: organize biennial meetings	UNODC	2020	International conference: organize the biennial global conference on crime statistics	UNODC	2020
	Eurostat	2022		UNODC-INEGI	2022
	OAS			Centre of Excellence	
	Member States				

Activities to be implemented with existing resources			Planned activities needing additional resources		
International implementation framework					
Activity	Actors	Timeline	Activity	Actors	Timeline
ICCS Technical Advisory Group: organize biennial meetings	UNODC	2020 2022			
			Regional meeting on crime and criminal justice statistics in the Asia-Pacific region	UNODC KOSTAT-UNODC Centre of Excellence Regional partners	2019 2021
			Regional meeting on crime and criminal justice statistics in Africa	UNODC African Union Regional partners	2020 2022
Regular reporting to inter-governmental bodies: Statistical Commission and Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice	UNODC	2022			

IV. Points for discussion:

31. The Statistical Commission may wish to:

(a) Acknowledge with appreciation the progress made in implementing the road map with a view to the production of improved statistical data on crime and criminal justice at national and international levels;

(b) Welcome the finalization of the *Manual on Corruption Surveys* produced by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the UNODC-INEGI Centre of Excellence and the United Nations Development Programme as a well-designed and comprehensive tool for promoting the production of high-quality statistical information on bribery and other forms of corruption and may also wish to reflect upon whether corruption statistics require a dedicated review by the Statistical Commission;

(c) Recommend the implementation of the proposed road map-related activities for the period 2019–2022 and indicate priority areas of work;

(d) Invite national statistical offices to lead the assessment of the implementation of the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes at country level according to guidelines developed by the Technical Advisory Group on the Classification;

(e) Request the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to establish an advisory group on road map implementation to strengthen coordination and effectiveness of statistical activities on crime and criminal justice, including those related to strengthening national data used in reporting on Sustainable Development Goal targets in the areas of crime, violence, trafficking, access to justice and corruption;

(f) Invite the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to develop a global programme on capacity-building to strengthen national capacities for producing data on crime, violence, trafficking, access to justice and corruption;

(g) Encourage Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary funds to enhance the ability of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to implement the activities envisaged in the road map;

(h) Invite the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime-Institute of Statistics and Geography of Mexico (INEGI) Centre of Excellence to organize the fifth International Conference on Governance, Crime and Justice Statistics in 2020;

(i) Request that the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in consultation with all relevant international and regional organizations, report back to the Statistical Commission and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on the progress achieved in implementing the road map.

Annex

Road map-related activities implemented during the period 2015–2018

1. In the four years since the issuance of the previous report on the implementation of the road map (E/CN.3/2015/8), major progress has been made towards accomplishing the objectives under all three pillars of the workplan: development of methodological tools, capacity-building, and international data collection and analysis.

Methodological tools

2. In 2018, the *Manual on Corruption Surveys: Methodological Guidelines on the Measurement of Bribery and Other Forms of Corruption through Sample Surveys* was published to provide guidance on conducting population and business surveys for the measurement of bribery and other forms of corruption, including guidance on producing Sustainable Development Goal indicators 16.5.1 and 16.5.2. The two-year process for developing the Manual – which was led by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in close cooperation with the UNODC-National Institute of Statistics and Geography of Mexico (INEGI) Centre of Excellence and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) – benefited from the contribution of a task force of experts representing national statistical offices, anti-corruption bodies, international agencies, academia, non-governmental organizations and the private sector. The Manual was reviewed by members of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators.

3. Following the finalization and endorsement (see E/2015/24, chap. I.C, decision 46/103, para. (a)) of the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS) in 2015, the translation, dissemination and development of methodological tools for its implementation have been a priority. Currently, work is ongoing on the production of a comprehensive and user-friendly manual on ICCS implementation, which will support countries in their national efforts towards adopting and implementing the Classification, including through the mapping of existing national data into the ICCS framework.

4. In the area of monitoring of the Sustainable Development Goals, UNODC has contributed to the development of Goal indicators in the areas of crime and violence, organized crime and illicit trafficking, access to justice, the rule of law and corruption.

5. One example in this regard is the methodological work on the measurement of total numbers of victims of trafficking in persons (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 16.2.2), both detected and undetected, through the multiple systems estimation (MSE) method. The methodology was tested in pilot studies conducted in Ireland, the Netherlands, Serbia and Romania, which produced estimates of the total number of victims of trafficking in persons in those countries.¹

6. In the area of illicit trafficking of firearms, pilot data collection was conducted in 2017, in partnership with the Office for Disarmament Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat. This was accompanied by a series of regional workshops convened to present data sources, and the proposed approach to extracting the data needed for the computation of Sustainable Development Goal indicator 16.4.2. The proposed methodology for this Goal indicator was recently presented to the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators, which acknowledged its validity and reclassified the indicator from tier III to II.

¹ Research briefs, available at <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/data-and-analysis/glotip.html>.

7. The challenging task of developing a solid methodological approach to estimating illicit financial flows (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 16.4.1) has been oriented, first, towards development of a comprehensive statistical framework for measuring the various types of illicit financial flows and will focus eventually on the statistical methodology needed to for such measurement. The methodological work is being conducted jointly with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) (co-custodian of the Goal indicator) and the approach will be piloted in volunteer countries in Latin America, namely, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Panama and Peru.

8. As regards monitoring of several Sustainable Development Goal indicators based on sample surveys, one promising avenue for future data generation is the elaboration of short survey modules which can be used as "rider surveys" for other population surveys. One example is the brief module on crime, violence and safety that has been developed jointly with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) for use in the ongoing Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) by countries electing to use the module in their national surveys. Further, work undertaken jointly with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) has begun development of a module for measuring survey-based indicators for Goal 16.

Capacity-building and technical assistance

9. Since 2015, UNODC has significantly widened its technical assistance and capacity-building activities. Efforts have focused on enhancing the technical capacity of countries to produce and disseminate comprehensive data on crime and criminal justice both from administrative sources and from crime victimization surveys according to international standards.

10. After the endorsement of ICCS in 2015 and its translation and widespread dissemination through awareness raising activities in 2015 and 2016, requests from Member States for advice and assistance multiplied. Information brochures, background documents and briefing notes on ICCS implementation and methodological tools (covering, e.g., measurement of violence against women and other gender issues through ICCS lenses; unlawful killing in conflict situations; and a road map for the implementation of the Classification in national contexts) were produced and disseminated.² A virtual platform on ICCS for national counterparts working on its implementation was established and used for discussion based on the secure exchange of information.

11. A Technical Advisory Group on the Classification has been established to provide regular advice to UNODC as custodian of the Classification and to ensure its maintenance. The first global meeting of the Technical Advisory Group, held in Vienna on 12 and 13 May 2016, was attended by 65 representatives from over 45 countries and nine experts from international organizations who discussed a workplan of activities to support ICCS implementation, including the development of an implementation manual. The second global meeting of the Group, held in Lima on 7 and 8 June 2018, was attended by 70 participants from 32 countries and seven international organizations, who reviewed the draft manual and discussed progress in, and challenges of, ICCS implementation in countries worldwide.

12. In parallel with the development of tools, manuals and guidelines, UNODC, in cooperation with the UNODC-INEGI Centre of Excellence, rolled out a series of training workshops on the Classification and the improvement of administrative data

² All documents are available at <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/data-and-analysis/statistics/ices.html>.

on crime and criminal justice at the regional level, (in Daejeon, Republic of Korea, for the Asia-Pacific region; in Tashkent, for Central Asia; in Budva, Montenegro, for the western Balkans and in Bridgetown, for the Caribbean; and at the national level, in Argentina, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Jamaica, Kyrgyzstan and Myanmar. Within the framework of a Development Account project, UNODC is providing support to Kenya and Uganda for their participation in a comprehensive project on assessing and improving administrative crime data and producing data for Sustainable Development Goal monitoring.

13. Activities at national and regional levels were also conducted in support of countries in the monitoring of Sustainable Development Goal targets in the areas under the UNODC mandate. Regional meetings were held for countries of Latin America (in Mexico City, 2017), for countries in the Pacific region (in Fiji, 2017) and for countries of Central Asia (in Tashkent, 2018). Such meetings offered valuable opportunities to present data and methodologies for Sustainable Development Goal indicators, to support countries in the process of Goal localization and to showcase the ways in which data can be used to develop and monitor better policies.

14. The UNODC-INEGI Centre of Excellence has provided technical assistance in the design and conduct of crime victimization surveys. Following the elaboration of the Latin American and the Caribbean Crime Victimization Survey Initiative in the period 2013–2015 as a tool for standardizing survey methodology for crime victimization surveys,³ several countries of the region received direct support in carrying out such surveys. An online course training curriculum on victimization surveys was also developed and implemented several times (six times in Spanish and, in 2018, for the first time in English).

15. During the period 2015–2017, UNODC supported the National Bureau of Statistics of Nigeria in conducting a large-scale survey on corruption, which resulted in an analytical report on the experience of bribery and other topics related to corruption and the State response to it.⁴ Preparatory activities are ongoing with respect to supporting the Bureau in its conduct of a follow-up corruption survey in 2019.

16. Over the past few years, an international conference on governance, crime and justice statistics has been organized biennially by INEGI, UNODC and the UNODC-INEGI Centre of Excellence. This has become a reference event at which practitioners, statisticians, researchers and policymakers can discuss new methodologies and best practices on statistics and measurement of crime, victimization and criminal justice and on the use of such data for better policymaking. The first International Conference on Governance, Crime and Justice Statistics was held in Aguascalientes, Mexico, in May 2012; the second in Mexico City on 18 June 2014; and the third in Mérida, Mexico, from 7 to 10 June 2016. The fourth, which was jointly organized by INEGI, UNODC, the UNODC-INEGI Centre of Excellence and the Instituto Nacional de Estadística e Informática (INEI) of Peru, was held in Lima from 6 to 8 June 2018.

International data collection and analysis

17. In the period 2016–2018, the UNODC programme of global data collection through the United Nations Surveys on Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal

³ See the first report of UNODC and INEGI (E/CN.3/2015/8) on the activities of UNODC under the road map.

⁴ UNODC and National Bureau of Statistics (Nigeria), *Corruption in Nigeria: Bribery – Public Experience and Response* (Vienna, July 2017).

Justice Systems⁵ was reviewed and updated. In 2016–2017, a comprehensive review process involving global consultations with experts and Member States was carried out. This resulted in a substantial revision of the annually applied Survey instrument. The revised data-collection instrument, which was launched in October 2017, reflects new methodological requirements derived from the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS) as well as new data requirements for the monitoring of relevant indicators under Sustainable Development Goal 16 and other Goals targets for which UNODC is the custodian.

18. Further efforts have also been made to improve the availability and quality of the data collected and to increase the global coverage of Survey responses through a strengthening of the network of national focal points⁶ and drawing on synergies with regional organizations. In this context, the partnerships with the Organization of American States (OAS) for managing the Surveys in the Americas, and the joint collection of Survey data by UNODC and Eurostat for countries in Europe, markedly increased the coverage and quality of the data obtained from countries in those regions. Similar cooperation arrangements in other regions are actively being sought.

19. Two global meetings of focal points for the United Nations Surveys on Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems were organized back to back with the two global meetings of the ICCS Technical Advisory Group. The first global meeting of focal points was held, as mentioned above, in Vienna in May 2016 and provided guidance on and the impetus for the subsequent review of the Survey instrument. The second meeting of focal points – which, as also mentioned above, was held in Lima in June 2018 – reviewed the experience of countries in utilizing the revised United Nations Surveys.

20. As the Surveys are also the main source of detailed disaggregated data on intentional homicide at the global level, they are therefore the basis for the UNODC homicide statistics database, a comprehensive global repository of data on intentional homicide. Drawing on the Surveys and additional multilateral and national sources, this database was so constructed as to facilitate the global analysis needed for the drafting of the first two issues of the *Global Study on Homicide* (2011 and 2013). In 2018, UNODC expanded data collection to widen its coverage, lengthen historical time-series and include additional indicators in preparation for the next *Global Study on Homicide*, which will be published in early 2019.⁷

21. Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 64/293 of 30 July 2010, UNODC has established regular data-collection process on trafficking in persons. The repository of data is the basis for the production of the biennial *Global Report on Trafficking in Persons*. The focus of the reports in this series is on patterns, trends and flows of trafficking in persons at the global, regional and national levels. The latest *Global Report on Trafficking in Persons*, which was published in 2018 and covers the period 2014–2016, includes data on the (approximately) 25,000 victims detected per year. In addition, the *Report* includes a special chapter on trafficking in persons in conflict situations. For the 2018 edition, data collection achieved a good level of country coverage (more than 140 countries), thus ensuring a comprehensive description of regional and global patterns.

⁵ See <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/data-and-analysis/statistics/crime/cts-data-collection.html>. Data are collected annually from Member States, disseminated for public use on the UNODC website and used for analytical publications.

⁶ By late 2018, over 140 countries had appointed a national focal point for the United Nations Surveys.

⁷ The latest *Global Study on Homicide* draws on a much-expanded set of data, which enables new and improved estimation methods for regional and global trends of intentional homicide to be applied.

22. The *Global Study on Smuggling of Migrants*, which was launched in June 2018, made use of secondary data, including proxy variables such as numbers of detected irregular migrants and clandestine entries recorded at border, as well as applications for asylum. These indicators, in combination with qualitative information, were used to estimate the flows of smuggling of migrants over a number of selected routes.

23. UNODC has expanded its research on a form of crime that came into focus over the past decade, namely, wildlife crime, and in this regard has established the global World Wildlife Seizures database (World WISE-1).^{*} The first global *World Wildlife Crime Report* (2016), which focused on illicit trafficking of specific protected species of wild fauna and flora, provided a broad assessment of the nature and extent of the problem at the global level. A second report, which is under development and scheduled for publication during 2019, makes use of an improved and upgraded global World Wildlife Seizures database (WISE-2).

24. In 2018, an instrument for collection of data on illicit arms flows, i.e., the Illicit Arms Flows questionnaire, was launched. This questionnaire collects information on firearms seizures, trafficking routes, the criminal justice response to firearms trafficking, tracing results and illicit firearms prices, among other issues. The *Global Study on Firearms Trafficking*, to be published during 2019, will be based on this approach to data collection.

^{*} While this database is based on seizures data submitted by Member States in their biennial reporting to the secretariat of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, it also incorporates inputs from a variety of official reporting mechanisms, including that of the World Customs Organization.